Friday, December 14, 1866.

CFF Hereafter all Oblite on Notices, With ules of Respect, and communications on subjects of a personal character, inverted in the Puiss or the Banner, will be charged for at our regular advertising rates. Such Notices must, in every instance, be accompanied by the none of the per-son to whom they are to be charged.

TREASON AND CONFISCATION. From the extreme views which seem likely to prevail in Congress in regard to the poor South, it is natural that we should east about to discover, if possible, what is to become of us. Like ship-wrecked marriners we are driven to see what broken spar or plan't we can seize to save ourselves from sluking into the bosom of the deep! Suppose we are declared territories-conquered territories-what then? We believe it is the acknowledged law of na tions, that conquered territory carries with it all local laws, especially laws of property, until altered by the conqueror. Vattel says-"In the conquests of ancient times, even individuals lost their lands. But at present war is less dreadful in its consequences to the su' ject one sovereign makes war against another sov ereign, and not against the unarmed citizens The conqueror soizes on the possession of the State, the public property, while private indicituals are permitted to retain theirs," &c. It may be remembered that when we conquered California from Mexico, we held that all Mexicans in the territory were entitled to hold their property under the local law existing at the time of the transfer. It was even held that the law against slavery still existed there, although it was acquired by a country recognizing slavery. There are cases in our judicial records, adjudicating rights of Mexicans, after the acquisition, based upon the laws in existence before the conquest. Subjugation does not annul the laws of property. See the "Fossat or quicksilver mine case," 2 Wallace's Supreme Court Reports, 649.

But besides this general doctrine in regard to conquered States, it cannot be denied that the Constitution of the United States extends over South Curolina whether she is to be a State or a Territory. The territory is claimed as the property of the United States, whether the political body known as the State, is destroyed or not; and as a consequence the Conetitution of the United States extends over it, and gives to all citizens the rights secured by that instrument. In this view what is treason under the constitution becomes very important, both in regard to the ponalties of treason, and the law of confiscation, and we refer to the article below upon that sal ject from the Charles ton Mercury.

We agree that no citizen can be punished for treason or lose his property by confiscation, for the ensuing year: until he has been tried and convicted as a traitor. We agree that the trial must be in the State, and we believe further that it was not treasen in a citizen of South Carolina to obey the mandate of his State to take up arms in the late war. The State had the right to punish for treason to her. Under that right Virginia hung John Brown and his associates for the Harper's Ferry invasion. The dilemma of the citizen was an awful one, if the State had the right to hang him for refusing to take up arms, and the United States to hang him if he did take up arms. Amidst these conflicting obligations the law excuses the citizen for obeying the "de facto" government-4th Blackstone, 78 This is undoubtedly the law, If the war is over, and peace is again restored, and with it the rule of civil law, no other course can be adopted, and we would fain hope that no other will be attempted.

But if we are held still to be in a state of war, if the doctrine is seriously maintained that rebels have no right, and that all men living in the South are rebels who are denounced as such before and without trial or consistion, then it is not a question of law but of power and force. In that event we may lose our lives and estates as the citizens of Southern Italy did by the sword of the conquerer-the Goth, the Vandal, the Huz.

Whilst upon the subject of treason we would simply call attention to the fact, that there has not been a single trial for treason growing out of the late civil war. There have been innumerable trials and convictions before military courts and commissions, but not onelbefore a judicial tribunal, where the whole decrine of State rights and treason to the United States. could be thoroughly examined and ventilated. This is a most striking and significant fact. It is very easy to denounce a whole people as retels, but we apprehend it would not be such an easy matter to prove them rebels according to law. If the President is ever tried, we hope the law of treason generally, and especially in reference to the citizens of Confederated Sovereign States will be thoroughly sifted and sounded in all its mazes and depths? If his case should receive thorough and impartial considcration we are of opinion it will be found that he has not been guilty of treason as defined in the book and recognized in the laws of civilized nations. As Congress seems inclined to take from the President the paidoning power we will consider that subject in our next, as twelve cents. also their power in reference to pardous already granted.

Treason, to be officious against any citizen, must be brought home to him by a trial and renist be brought home to him by a trial and conviction; and his trial and conviction must he by a jury, sitting in the State and district where the treason was committed. The Constitutation of the United States says, in 3.4 Article, 3d Section: "Treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against altern, or in adhering to their enemies—giving them and and comfort." them aid and comfort In the 3d Article, 2d Section-" The triat of

all crimes, except in cases of imprechancet, bhall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the mid crimes shall be com-

The States were not satisfied with this clause in the Constitution, and proposed the following emendment, Article 6, which was adopted. enjoy the right to a speedy and public triat, by an impartial jusy of the State and district subscein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously accer-tained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the necusation; to be confronted with the watnesses against him; to have com-pulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of gouncel for

in defence,"
The 5th awended Article prescribes! "That no person shall be held answer for a ceptal, or poterwise infamous crime, unless on a present-

ment or indictment of a grand jury."
The course of proceeding then, in treason, appears to be that:

1. The indictment for treason

es to obtain witnesses in his favor the assistance of counsel. 7. And at the trial, that have the right of challenging those who are to compose the jury—twenty one perempto-rily, and as many more as he can show cause, on any expressions or acid are not impartial And finally, when the trial comes off, the whole petit jury (twelve in number) must agree as to the criminality of the accused, or be must be acquitted. If one man on the petit jury thinks the accessed not guilty he is cartilled to a verdict to that effect.

These are the forms by which all persons accused of treasor, by the United States, are to he tried. If fairly carried out, it requires no ghost to he ip us to predict that no citizen of the Southern States, on account of the late war. when the trial comes off, the TERMS-Three Dollars a year in advance.

Southern States, on account of the late war, will ever be convicted of treason against the United States

And threats of configuration are as terrorless

threats of treason. As a punishment for trea aon, the Constitution expressly prohibits it. It says, Article 3, Section 2: "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forf-sture, except during the life of the person strainted." It is plain, from this clause of the trainted." It is plain, from this clause of the locatitution, that even if a man should be conviscoil of treason, his property could be taken by the Government only during his life-time. After his death (which is generally shortly after his conviction) it goes to his here-at law. But has conviction) it goes to his hears at law. But to be forfeited even this extent, there must first be a trial by jury, and a conviction for treason. Can the property of any citizen of the United States, whether a supposed re-beller not, be ta-ken from him, by the Government of the Unial States, excepting in the qualified manner reserbed in Article 3d of the Constitution, on a conviction of treasen? The Act of Congress. ilter the matter. They must be tried and con yield of being rebels, before the law can apply; and when it applies, it is limited by the 3d Article of the Constitution, From these views of the Constitution, which we believe to incontroverable, our read-rs can judge of the souscless cry in the Northern States, intels of the Southern States to be taken from them by confiscation. They cannot take one single sere; and we do not believe, that to take a single acte will be ettempted. The Government of the United States may hold our proy by military encupancy. But that is not it is force. As the reign of peace is now Maled, we must presture that the wild de-cated by its ice of war will cease, and crass. and the Constitution again prevail,

£37" We are indebted to Messra, Duffie & but man, Hook ellers and Stationers, Newbor ry, S. C., for the December of Godey's Lady' Lock. This Magazine maintains the high ren-Cation it convey before the war-price \$3.00

We are also indebted to the same firm for the November number of "Le Bon Ton, Journal de Modes-price, \$7.00 a year; and for the November number of "Le Pettit Messager, Modes de Paris-price, \$5.00 a year. These Magazines are gotten up in the highest style of the art, containing all the fashion plates, elagently printed, and are accompanied by patterns for cutting. This last feature is some thing new to us, and cho which we think would take it highly prized by the ladies. Every lady should take one of the above Magazines. and subscriptions to Duffie & Chapman, New-

-----\$37" At a Regular Communication of Clinon Lodge, No. 5, A. F. M., Monday evening, 3th inst., the following officers were elected

John T. Owen, W. M. J. D. Chalmen, S. W. W. T. PENNY, J. W. C. V. HAMMAND, Treasurer. Jons A. SMALL, Seg'v. J. T. ROBERTSON, Tyle". The following are the appointments: Hedr Wilson, S. D. G. JACKSON, J. D.

S. H. BEARD, Stewards, G. Mich. Miller, Stewards, We tegret to learn that the store of casts. Creaswell & Co., at Ninety-Six, was entirely destroyed by fire last Sunday morning -the work of an incendiary. Total lose, \$11. 000. Insurance S7,000 by Dr. Branch Agent for the Underwriter's Agency. The Doctor informs us that the amount insured will be promptly paid. This teaches us mother lesson of the haportance of insuring our propeny. Every one hould be tre in a reliable moreny, and we know of none more so than the companies which Dr. Branch represents.

E To See the advertisement of the Clear pring Academy, by Mr. J. L. Lesly. Institution presents inducements to those wishing to cheeste their sons. Mr. Lesly's abilities as a teacher are well known to our peo de, and we have no doubt but that he will receive the liberal patronage he so much deserves.

Des West Female College -We direct attention to the notice of this flourishing institation in another column. Over one hundred pupils are in attendance now. This is one of he most prosperous institutions in the State All the branches of feronic editeation are taught in this first-class Coilege.

Last we k the tan yard of Mr. Edward Wes field was broken toth and about two hundeed dothers' worth of leather taken therefrom. Mr. Westfield is one of our most esteemed citzens and we regret to learn of his loss. The this f has not been arrested.

Mr. A. II. Watson, offers to sell on Monlay 21 inst., horses, mules, cows, hogs, wag ons, Buggies, cotton, &c., at the plantation of the late Capt. M .T. Owen. See advertisements

Pork .- A drove of Tennessee hogs were sold here during the past week at eleven cents. At

See the advertisement of M sers. White, Smith & Co., in another column. Purchasers would do well to give them an early call. The Commissioner in Equity will sell

considerable amount of real estate on Sale Day next. See advertisements [J. J. denningham announces new

arrivala. Read his advertisement, and price his goods.

FROM WASHINGTON. -The correspondent of the Baltimore San writes!

The Senate has adjourned notil Monday, to a rearige business for this pension of Congrees. Another purpose of this adjournment is to enable the Republican Senators to hold a cauche, House bill providing for the repent of the thir kepart some mitable scheme. centh section of the law empowering the President to grant pardon and stinesty, etc. ; also to determine what shall be done with the measures proposed by the cauous of Representatives has night. It is understood, too, that independent of the large sum recommended the accordance bills to regulate the tentire of of the by the Corn Committee for the redief of the

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. COLUMBIA, Dec. 10th, 1866.

DEAR WILSON: The intelligence from Washngton with regard to the probable action of the Radical Congress, as disoloted by caucus, creates a very general impression that it would be uneless to attempt much on the way of legislation at the present session of the General Assembly. The authorities at Washington seem determinourselves. With this view of our condition, it cems to compert but little with our self respect o attempt the exercise of a doubtful severignty, find to pass laws which we may soon e deprived of all means of enforcing. Impressed with these considerations, Col. Aiken stroduced a resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly on Wednesday, the 12th, but this was voted down as nonewhat primature. A resolution to adjourn on Tuesday he 18th has however passed the Senate and will soon come up for concurrence in the House, and if the business of necessary legislation deceased soldiers, has been well attended, and can possibly be consummated by that time, been very successful. will no doubt be favorably neted upon by that

Houses have been busily engaged during the Abraham, and which was characterized by a past week, but have not yet reported, but we vien of reflection peculiarly appropriate to our coar that they have very generally come to present political condition. He draws a crowdefinite conclusions upon the various subjects | ded house. salmitted to their con ideration.

The Judiciary Committee of the two Houses have had before them the Code prepared by Judge Wardlaw, and have had the benefit of the Judge's astistance, in explaining its prominent features, and more important provisions, and if prevented by the present condition of the country, from recommending its adoption as a whole, will likely adopt and recommensome of its most important suggestions. Under the Constitution as it row stands, the continuance of the District Court seems to be a untter of necessity, but various modifications of the law prescribing the duties and definng the jurisdiction of these courts will be reammended by the judiciary committee. A bill amending the constitution, so as to leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to contin. hese courts or not, is now pending.

For the relief of debtors, various measure te been introduced, and are now before the pecial joint committee charged with the subect. We have a bill providing for an annual session of the Courts of Common Pleas-abol ishing imprisonment for debt establishing Homestead Law-taxing money in the Sheriff's and's, fifty per cent. There measures all, we believe, receive the support of a majority of the Committee, and are looked upon as falling far short of what is demanded by the necessiies of the times. But whilst it is even doubt ful whether all of these measures would stand the test of judicial scrutiny, it is pretty certain that my legislature beyond this whether by the General Assembly or a Convention, for he relief of debtors, would be futile-mere brution falmen. The question of the validity of notes given for slaves purchased before the net of emancipation, is one properly for judicial determination, and the House, we think very properly laid on the table the bill deefi ning the law on the subject.

The Committee charged with the question of furnishing corn to the indigent people of the State will recommond that \$200,000 be appropriated for this purpose. They have discarded as impolitic the various schemes proposed, for the purchase and sale by the state of corn for the benefit of its citizens generally, but think is absolutely necessary to make some provision to keep its poor from starvation. The great difficulty is to find the ways and means, to raise the money. The bredit of the State is prostrate, and its bonds will bring little over 60 per cent, so that a resort to increased taxation is the only resort, if we make these, and other apprepriations.

The Committee of Ways and Means are still busily engaged upon the details of the tex-bill, and though they have not yet reported, they have disclosed some of the features of the proposed scheme. They will recommend the repeal of the tax on dogs, the reveal of the col ton-tax, and the reduction of the capitation tax to \$1. A resolution of the Committee reommending that the appropriations of the Government, be confined to its necessary expenditures has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow. Yours tru'y.

W. A. I.

Солимил, Dec 11, 1866. DEER WILSON: The House, to-day, after an animated discussion refused to postpone indefinitely the Homestend Bill by a vote of 57 to 14. The bill exempts from levy and sale for the use of each family, in the country one hundred acres of land, adjacent to the dwelling house, one horse and mule, and twentyfive dollars' worth of provisions; and in the eny or town a lot not exceeding fifteen hundreil dollars in value, and also the same amount of provisions. The bill has been made the special order for to morrow, and will no doubt pass, without material alteration. By the erns of the bill, it does not relieve from existing liens, but as to all other existing liabilities, is considered to make a valid and consti tutional exemption to the amount of the property embraced in its provisions. We have ourselves very strong doubts of its constitu-Greenville and Newberry drovers are asking tionality, though as state! in the Governor's message, the question has been affirmatively decided by several of the State Courts. We are willing, however, to give the delstor the benefit of the doubt, and remit the question to the judicial tribunal where is properly be-

longs.
We have had during the past two days on animated discussion in the House on the bill introduced by Gen. Harkell, to secure the donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of agricultural colleges. The donation is a magnificent one, amounting to over \$100,000, and the contest was between the friends of the University, the Military Aundemy, and a farm school in the mountains for an appropriation of the glittering prize. The bill was finally. so amended as to vest the fund, when realized Charleston Mercury. in the State, leaving its final disposition to be which meets to morrow, at 12 o'clock on; the determined by the next Legislature—a com-

The Committee of Ways and Means have enbrutted a coheme of taxation, from which it appears that if will be necessary to raise over \$500,000, for the expenses of the coming year, fice and Mr. Kelley's bill to create the internal studigent poor. This will make the taxation of Seinte caueuc. The discussed in the the coming year very heavy, and will likely determine the Committee to recommend the Objection is made especially to the feature retention of the taxation on dogs, cotton, and

a very favorable exhibit of its resources; and . The Maranonas Arrain -The Washington STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. the Committee of Ways and Means will recom mend its continuance as a bank of deposit and

A bill to encourage European emigration, and making an appropriation of \$10,000 for that purpose, passed the House a few days aince by a close vote, but will likely be defeated in the Senate. The depleted condition of the Treasury, at the present time constitutes the great objection to any Legislative action in the mated to reduce us to the territorial condition, and ter. The Senate resolution to adjourn on the to relieve us from the trouble of governing | 18th have not yet come up for consideration in the House.

A bill calling a Convention of the people has been referred to Special Committee of one from each Congressional District.

Since my last weeks' letter; the election in the success of J. P. Reed, Esq., the present able incumbent, after three very close ballots. of the Carolinian, has been elected State-prin-

The Ladies Fair in behalf of the children o We had again the pleasure on Sunday las

of hearing an admirable sermon from the Rev. The more important Committees of the two Mr. Bogge, on the temptations and trials of Yours truly, W. A. L.

THE SOUTH.

In an able discussion on the situation, as i affects the South, the New York Express akes the following pertinent observations: After a long struggle, the South forestw. her doom and final overthrow as a slave power She first saw it in the necession of free territo. ry and free States as an nequistion from Mex ico and of the war. She then saw it under the operation of the compromises in 1854, and sought to retrieve what she had lost twentyfour years before; and this effort to recover her policical power precipitated her fall-itbrought the repeal-and the struggle in Kansas was but a light-house, showing that we were plunged into the sea or revolution in which we are still nallowing and ploundering, unable to return to that haven of security we | once left, while the fowls of the air are chanting their wild orgics and screams to dim our joys and to make night hideous. The North elected its own president; the South then cought to gain its equilibrium in compromise The Nesth said the day of compromise is pastnot that the South had been perfidious-the North had offered the compromise in 1820, and each section had changed position in 1851 -so we have had rendered the compremise in the Constitution worthless for the recovery of slaves; and how, then, could we throw stones against the windows of our neighbor? A'l these things had flows out of the heart of Abolitionism, its struggle with our organisms as a nation, and finally, the South sought to separate from us and become a State of itself: that act we called rebeilion, and unjust-fiable

respect. Such is the final conclusion of the out and out radical. But the end is not yet. States, governments societies and men will decay and perish. But when? That blivery will answer; and yet justice will yet retrive herself in the bosome of men. The men of free States have never been trampled upon, but they would rise again to shake off despotism and tyrants. History tenches us that, and we may disregard her admonifiers natil it is too late to save the Republic further contention. There is a God in Israel, and men shall not always

disruption of the Government. War came

and the South fale!, because it was not united

Now it is subjugated, evertheown, and states-

men tell us that it is no longer States-

no longer societies with sovereign law

-it has no rights which we are bound to

tron the on his loves. This sounds to our cars as the very voice o proplicey. We are convinced that, unless the contentions that divide the sections of this country are quited by the exhibition of a proper disposition on the part of the North, the country will either be converted into a despotism, or will be split asunder during the next two years. Free people cannot be enslaved. SHALL DUNLAP to Miss MARY A. CO. Justice cannot be trampled on with impuni- all of Anderson Dist. ty. "Notions are lost when they follow the epostles of dissension and hate."

echoes from nature. The brave can only be long life and happiness. subjugated, and held subject to an unjust power for a time-right at last will pravail over

Hos. B. F. PERRY.-The Hon B. F. Perry has written another letter. It is also his opinion that the South will never submit to general impartial suffrage for black many white, and that it will not accept a qualified suffrage which would disfranchise and of the present white voters. He says there is sound policy in the conduct of some of the northern States, which allow qualified negroes to vote, but he considers that general suffrage, white and black, full as dishonerable and degrading to the South as the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Perry does not believe that the present or ensuing Congress will accept from the South anything I at unqualified negro suffrace, and that "general amnesty" is offered as an inducement to its acceptance. He does not think, however, that the South is in any peril of confiscation or of prosecution for treason as President Johnson remains in office, and the South should abandon politics and devote itself to material improvement.

A national convention of all the States might adjust the difficulties hetween the two sections; and the South would accede, according to Mr. Perry, to any propositions coming from the North for such a convention. He does not despair of the country, and says, There is too much intelligence, virtue, and patriotism in the American people for the rule of passion aml revenge to continue always."-

Since the close of the war many mushroom houses have sprung up in Charleston, but their existence has been brief, and day by day they are moving off further North. If the merchants who do wisit the city wish to know what houses are reliable, we will name one where they can find Southern gentlemen of means and experience. We allede to the House of Goobsiel, Wingman & Co, Wholeada Drug-gisls and Importers, No. 153 Meeting-bridet. They sell pure articles and at imediate prices.

Cort of In Thuns. - The Bestrop (Texas) Adprairs to be this: 1. The indictment for treason must be ind before a grand jury. 2. If a true of Mr. Kelley's bill, which gives control of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of Mr. Kelley's bill, which gives control of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the internal revenue department effectually to the fenture of the interna

correspondent of the World writes:

We have good authority for saying that Gen. Grant has not, up to this hour, received a word touching the reported entrance of Gen. Sedgwick into Matamoras and the Military operations around that city. Gen. Grant received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Novembe 29, five days after the reported entry into Mat amoras, in which he says he had ordered Gen Sedgwick not to make his proposed movement. as the same was entirely disapproved of. If the movement was made into Matamoras as re ported, we feel nuthorized to say that Gen, Sedgwick has been placed under arrest, and will be punished. Gen. Sheridan, it is ucliev. ed, reached Brownsville on Tuesday last-Such was his expectation, as stated in his letter Solicitor of the Western Circuit has resulted to Cen. Grant. It is believed here that if Gen. Sedgwick entered Matamoras as reported, he has been over-reached by the merchants of I think I announced that F. G. DeFentaine, I that place, who are at heart Imperialists, and who have lately been entertaining him with zumptuous dinners.

If the present Congress persists in the course which it seems to have set out upon, no one can tell to what dire evils it will lead. Lord Erskine, in the British House of Commons, once described a crew animated by similar motives. He said :

"There are wretches, also, without virtue, labor, or hazard, who are growing rich as their country is impoverished. They rejoice when obstinacy, ambition, or folly adds another year to slaughter and devastation, and laugh from behind their desks at bravery and science while they are adding figure and explor to expher, hoping for a new contract, from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or a tempest."

Time Corron Tax. - A despatch of the 6th

from New York says: At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, a memorial was read praying Congress to abolish the export duty on cotton. Figures were given to show the relative production of cotton here and in Europe, and that not only the control of the European market is impracticable, but that American cotton is likely to become more and more insignificant in that market unless the exportaion of the staple is perfectly free of duty. It was thought the revenue from the tax might reach \$20,000,000 annually.

To the Friends of the Sunday-school Cause. . If you need books to aid you in organizing a Sunday-school in your sattlement for the benefit of needy children, white or colored, please let ne know your procesities between this and the

first day of January next. Make your application in form, state location post office, and probable number, or if possible, netual number of needy children to be collected

in the school. Near Calhoun's Mills, on Little River, contain-Your application will be filed the day it is received, and I will take pleasure in assisting you all I can and as early as possible.

It is important that your application be re-Address me at Greenwood, S. C. Respectfully yours, W. T. FARROW.

MARKETS.

Missionary A. S. S. Union,

Assevute, Dec. 11. COTION, : 6 a 23-taxes deducted. Corn, \$2.00 a \$2.25c; Peas, \$1.50c a 200; Outs, \$1.00 a \$1.25c; Bacon, 15c a 20c; Flarr, \$16 to \$20 per burrel; Bags, 25c a 20c; Butter, 25c a 30; Sugar, 15c a 25c; Coffee,

ke a 40c; Bagging, 25c a 45c; Rope, 25 a Cortment, S. C. December 12 -The follow-

nary, 24 a 26; middling, 28 a 30. New York, December 12 .- Gold 375; Corn miet-Western mixed 100, in store! Lard anquiet—Western Saked for, in store; Lard anchanged at 11½ a 12; Cotton firm, at 33½ a 12½ for middling uplands, and 35 for middling Orleans; Flour moderately active, but without decided change—State \$7.30 a 11; Western \$7.30 a 11.63; Southern dull and drooping, at \$10.50 a 16. New Obleans, December 11.—Cotton active and advanced, low middling 29½ n 30½.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th,

The editor returns many thanks to the happy bride for the handsome present in the Let the mad partisans of the North take shape of a large piece of delicious wedding heed of the warning which all human history cake. We wish the nextly married couple

By Rev. W. T. Farrow, on the 29th November, Mr. E. C. SMITH to Miss MATTIE E. RI-LEY.
By the same, on the 9th inst., Mr. WILLIAM VERELL to Miss LIZZE ELLIS, all of this

WEEKLY ARRIVALS.

Received at

This Day, Dec. 13:

100 BUNCHES FACTORY YARN, 1 Bale Osnaburgs, 1 Bale Best Bagging, 1 Bale Georgis Plains, Hale Georgia Phina,

Bule Augusta Shirtings,
New Calicocs,
New Linseys, &c., &c.
Dec. 14, 1856,

WHITE, SMITH &

BALE HEAVY

Weighing 21 1bs to the yard.

DERSONS needing Bagging would do well to supply iffenselves out of this lot, as it is an extra stille. Dec. 13, 1866, 31

A Fresh and Genuine Assorttotal it in ment,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

The Real Estate of

MRS. JANE L. ALLEN, DEC'D.

ns follows:

1. The LOT in the village of Abbeville and the

thereon, on which Mrs. Allen resided at the

Three-fourths of an Acre, more or less,

bounded on the south and west by public streets,

TRACT OF LAND

more or less, and bounded by lands of James A.

Terms.-One-half cish-for the other half a

credit of twelve months, interest from day of sale, purchaser to give bond, with two good sureties, and mortgage, to scoure the credit half,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

J. Oliver Lundsay, Adm'r, vs. Mary D.

Drennan, and others.

Bill for Sale of Land, Marshall

Assets, &c.

DURSUANT to Order of Court, I will sell.

at public ontery at Abbeville C. H., or Sale Day in January next, (ith.) 1867,

The Real Estate of

WILLIAM T. DRENNAN, DEC'D

475 ACRES,

More or less, bounded by lands of Estatic W. C. Scott, W. D. Mars, J. O. Lindsay, Thes. McAlister, and others.

TERMS—One half Cush—as to other half

12 months or dit, interest from day of some, purchaser to give bond with two good sureties

Commissioner's Cflee.)

WM. H. PARKER, C. E. A. D.

Sorwood, John A. Calhoun and others.

and pay for papers.

Dec. 12.

Commissioner's Office, }

Dec. 12, 1856.

The Trustees of the Estate of Dr. John De La Howe ve. Chas, H. Allen, R. A. Fair and others TOURSUANT to order of Court, I will sell, at

HOUSE

ACRES.

at Clear Spring on the First Monday

THE location is in every respect suitable for a sent of learning heatthy, in the midst of a moral and intelligent community, yet sufficiently secluded. Young men especially wishing to prepare for Collego will find

Elementary Franches, English Grammar, Geography, Anthonetic, 30,00 Higher Eng. Branches, Mathematics, Anbout three miles from Abbeville C. H., con-

J. L. LESLY.

Dec. 1, 1860, 34, 3m

FOUR MULES. ONE BAY MARE,

1,000 LBS. PORK. CORN. PODDER, HUSKS,

COTTON SEED. Farming Implements, &c.

A. H. WATSON.

ESTATE OF

and hortgage, pay easts in cash and pay for

Dec. 14, 1866. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

WM. L. PARKER,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In Equity.

Martha A. Owen, Evecutiix, vs. John T. U ren, and others.

Bill to Sell Land, Marshall Assats, &c.

DURSUANT to order of Court, I will sell at public outery, at Abbeville C. 11., on Sale Day in January (7), 1867, the Real Estate of which M. T. Owen, dee'd, sized and possessed, in two tracts.

THE ATKIN'S TRACT, 493 ACRES.

More or less, bounded by lands of Rev. J. F. Gibert. Charles Evans, and others.

2d. The E. Cobb Tract, 300 ACRES

More or less, bounded by lands of Mrs. Eliza Ligon, S. F. Gibert, and others. TERMS-12 months credit, interest from date, purchaser to give bond with two good streties and mortgage, Jay costs in each and pay for papers.

WM. H. PARKER,

C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, 1 Dec. 14, 1866,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS LL creditors of Mrs Jane L. Allen, dec'd, as principal or surety, are hereby required to present and prove their demands be-

ore me on or before 1st March next. WM. H. PARKER, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, { Dec. 12, 1866. }

DUE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution is in full operation with over ONE HUNDRED PUPILS. PRESENT. The first of January is a, good time to enter, but pupils are received at any time and obarged from the day they enter.—Tuition, Eighteen Dollars, per, Session of five months, in specie.

Boarding at Ten Dollars Tenanth, in specie.

L. BONNER President

J. I. BONNER, President. Due West, S. C., Dec. 11, 1868, 35, 2t

HOUSE AND LOT

THE subscriber will rent a comfortable Residence in a pleasant part of town at a reasonable price. On the premises are self-necessary outbrildings. The fencing in good. HUGH WILSON.

CLEAR SPRING ACADEMY.

I. public oftery, at Abbeyille C. II., on Sales I Will Open a School in February Next.

here every advantage.

Board can be obtained in the best families at bounded on the south and west by public streets, on the east by lands of W. J. Smith and J. A.

Allen, on the west by the lot of Gover, Cox & Weeks.

Rates of Tuition.

To be poid helf yearly in advance, and in gold or its equivalent.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on MONDAY 21th INST., at the residence formerly owned by Capt. M. T. Owen, the following property, to wit:

ONE WAGON, ONE BUGGY.

Terms made known on day of Sale,

Dec. 14, 1866, 25, 1f

JAMES F. TOLBERT, Dec'd.

BY permission of William Hill, Ordinary,

ON FRIDAY, 28TH INST. All his Personal Property, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Cotton, Cotton Seed.

Work Animals, Cattle, Hogs, &c., And other articles usually incident to a farm.

Terms-CASH IN CURRENCY. The Lannet, or some portion of it, may se offered for Rent for 1865, on same day.

WM. H. PARKER,

C. E. A. D., and Adm'r. Dec. 13 1769, 35, 21

NOTICE

LEATHER TANNED . . IN A

THE subscriber is appointed sule Agent for DOLPH WAGNER'S PATENT for Tenning

and Finishing Leather by a New and Cheap Process. Tanners wishing to produce Receipts or in-formation in regard to the Patent will ad-

G. SCHWARZ,

Abbeville, S. C. Call and aximine specimens of Leather Tan-ned in from three to seven weeks. Also, see the Stuffing. The Agent would call your ap-tention to the following acknowledgment of practical Tanness.

tention to the following acknowledgment of practical Tagnamy:

Yourset in How. 10, 1866.

This is to cartify that I have bough! Wagners Pasent for Linear Buting and Fiblishing Leather. I hast time a many and fact it to be the best artist I was my it is cheaper and better than the old way. It is cheaper and better than the old way. It is cheaper and better than to old way. It is cheaper in from fost to like a set it. I wan. Tan. Upper in from fost to like years, and Call Skips in three weeks.

This is to certify that I have bought Wagner's Right for Lining, Buting and Stuffing Hides. It is a great imple cament in the business, and I would recompand all Tanners to, give it a trial. Respectfully.

THOS. WILSON.

Generating A. C. Dan Sai. 2866.

TAUFINIS

LANDS to LEASE.

I have lought in Wagners descript on Year in the District, and known as LAURENS
LAND, will be rested for the ensuing year at Abbevilla C. H. st public sutary on Sale-day in Issuary next if not disposed of on printing and Englished. The Wagners Patent Right and Receipt for Thinks at terms before that time

PENRIS & COPPLEN.

Agents for the light at Law of Laurens.

Leg. 5.

Dec. 7, 1865, 24, 120 Gentravota 8. C. Den det. 1868.